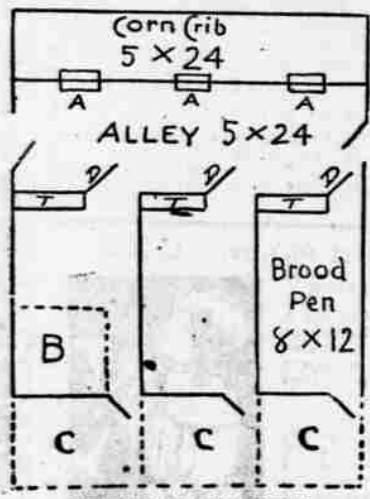




A WARM HOG HOUSE.

Structure Large Enough for Three Sows and Litters Described for an Inquirer's Benefit.

The accompanying cut should furnish what you wish. The size can be changed to suit your own notion. If you do not raise corn, the crib can be dispensed with and the alley can be made a little wider, with bins and boxes for bran, middlings and peas, etc. To make warm, it should be double-boarded, with building paper between. The two partitions between the brood pens should be made to slide in like granary boards, so they may be taken out and all thrown into one room for fattening purposes. Yards can be made at back for runs. The doors



PLAN OF HOGHOUSE.

TTT. Feed Troughs; AAA. Places at Bottom of Crib to Scoop up Corn; B. Nest, with False Floor, three or four inches above Level of General Floor, to keep it dry; CCC. Outside Runs; DDD. Doors in Alley, to change hogs from one pen to another.

opening into the alley from the pens are very convenient in changing hogs from one pen to another.

The brood pens should have a southern exposure, with a large window for each pen, made low down, so the sunshine can reach the little pigs. Notice the temporary floor in the nest part, to keep bedding dry. This can be removed when you wish to fatten hogs. The partition boards, etc., can be laid on brackets or pins above, where they will be out of the way and always handy to get when needed. The floor should slant back from the feed troughs about four inches in the 12 feet.

Don't be afraid to have plenty of windows, for hogs need lots of light. If you wish to raise early pigs and are afraid of their freezing, build a temporary house over the nest about five by six feet. This should be made tight and warm, with a door in front large enough for the sow to go in and out easily. If the weather is cold, keep this door shut at farrowing time, and when the pigs are four or five days old remove the temporary pen from over them, so they can get sunlight and exercise. Don't neglect doing this, for upon this may depend your success.—Country Gentleman.

ANIMALS HAVE SENSE.

They Respond Readily to Kindness and Are Sure to Retain Cruelty and Roughness.

The farmer cannot too fully understand that all the live stock on his farm with which he is brought in daily contact will partake more or less of his personal moods. If he kicks open the barn doors in the morning and thumps the old mare with the shovel or pitchfork to let her know that he is boss of that ranch, even the hens will be nervous and out of sorts all day. It is the placid, even-tempered farmer who has docile stock. If he leaves the kitchen door for the barnyard singing "The Sweet By and By," he will find his cows placidly chewing their cud and his hogs grunting contentedly in the morning sun.

A horse understands when he is sworn at, and it embitters a cow to threaten to break her back with a straw cutter. A pig in the pen which receives a cheery "Good morning" from the owner will fatten twice as fast as the one which climbs up to receive a blow from a club. It is so with the fowls. The farmer who puts on a benevolent, fatherly expression as he scatters the grain will find every hen using her best that day to lay an egg to prove her gratitude and confidence, while the one who scowls and mutters and tries to knock some hen's head off with a clothes prop will find himself teased and deterred.—M. Budd, in Nebraska Farmer.

ROOTS FOR LIVE STOCK.

On account of the large amount of water they contain, cows on roots are never as thirsty in winter time as they otherwise would be.

If roots have not been cleansed of all particles of dirt when placed in storage in the fall, they should be cleansed with plenty of water prior to feeding.

The dairyman who feeds roots to his cows in midwinter is always a wise one, no matter how plentifully his silo, hay mow and granary may be stocked.

A neighbor of mine had a cow to which he fed a bushel of turnips daily, and, although on a hay diet besides, he said she never drank any water in three weeks, although offered it daily.—George E. Newell, in American Cultivator.

ALFALFA EXPERIMENTS.

It Is Claimed Now That the Crop Can Be Profitably Grown in the Central States.

There has been frequent mention as to the importance of thoroughly testing the adaptability of alfalfa to certain soils in Missouri, Kansas and Illinois, and various instances cited where it has been grown successfully on a small scale in these states. The writer was shown recently a field near Charleston, Ill., owned by Mr. Gaiser that had produced three crops of alfalfa hay each season for several years, besides furnishing considerable pasture during the time. This field bids fair to hold well and produce better yields in the future. Another field in Sangamon county, Ill., was examined last year. It had growing upon it when seen a fine crop of hay, and the owner had cut two good crops previously that season, and the same results had been obtained the two previous years. While I do not claim that equally satisfactory results can be secured on all kinds of soil in the states named, yet I do claim that in many localities alfalfa can be grown and that it will prove a very profitable crop. If patient, painstaking experiments are made by farmers in different sections, in many instances a good stand will be secured and the results will abundantly reward those who try it, and others will be induced to do likewise. These first experiments can be made upon a small scale at very little actual cash outlay. Land with a rich porous subsoil should be selected and the soil well prepared. Low, wet or poorly drained land will not do. Neither will it grow well upon land that is overlaid with rock, especially if the rock comes near the surface.

The writer selected a plot of ground upon his farm in eastern Illinois in the spring of 1897, had it prepared by disking thoroughly crosswise and harrowing, then sowed alfalfa, which came up nicely, grew well during the summer, but a mistake was made in not cutting it several times that season, and the next spring the stand was considered too thin to leave. Yet if it had been left another season and mowed several times during the summer, possibly it would have been a success.—Rural World.

CLEANING THE PLOW.

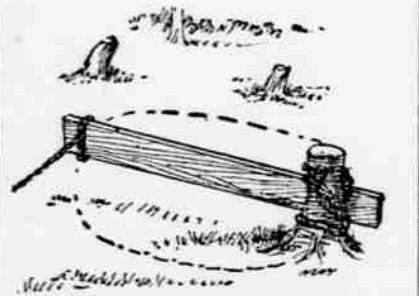
Directions Which Will Also Apply to Other Farm Tools Made of Iron or of Steel.

The department of agriculture thinks that having a plow clean and bright is of sufficient importance to warrant it in publishing directions for cleaning it, which will also work well for other tools of iron or steel. Slowly add one-half pint of sulphuric acid to one quart of water, handling it carefully and stirring slowly, as considerable heat will result from the mixing. When cool moisten the surface of the metal with this, and then rub dry, after which wash off with pure water. This application should clean any surface not too badly rusted, but if the tool has been long neglected it may require more than one application. After they are thoroughly cleansed we would advise a thorough coating of grease before putting away, and when they are taken out to use give them another greasing, and they will go "one horse's draft easier," as the old farmer used to say his scythe did after it had been properly whetted. Not only is it much easier for the team but for the plowman if the plow is clean and bright, as the adhering soil makes it handle hard when the plow is rusty.

REMOVING STUMPS.

How to Apply Power to the Mast Advantage and Without Exhausting Man or Horse.

Attach a stout piece of timber to the stump of a chain and twist it around in a circle until the chain is taut. Then hitch a pair of horses or a yoke



HOW TO REMOVE STUMPS.

of oxen to the outer end of the timber and twist the stump out of the ground. It will be necessary to stand by with an ax and chop off the roots as they appear when the earth is disturbed in the twisting process. Enormous power can thus be applied to stumps, and for this reason the chains and timber must be stout.—N. Y. Tribune.

Sheep Running in Fields.

In an article from the Ohio Experiment station it is suggested that when sheep run out in the fields in the winter they destroy many insects, as well as weed seeds. There are places along the fence corners and hedgerows where the grass is too green to be burned, being thick and matted down, and any insects which are harbored there, which is such a place as many choose, are either trampled to death or left so much exposed to the weather as to cause them to perish. We usually burned such places as clean as we could to get weeds and dry brush out of the way, and then trusted the sheep to do the rest, when we kept sheep.

Given twice or even once a day through the latter part of the winter crisp, succulent roots form a valuable addition to the rations of milk cattle.

FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

A "farm" is all the land cultivated or held for agricultural purposes under one management, whether in a single body or separate parcels.

Tax assessors, collectors and equalizers cannot serve as enumerators, or have access to the census returns, or to the information therein contained.

There are more than 5,000,000 farms, plantations, ranches, stock ranges and garden farms in the United States, all of which, for census purposes, will be designated as "farms."

The first really valuable census of agriculture in the United States was taken in 1850, of the crops of 1849. The next enumeration of agriculture will be taken in June, 1900, of the products of 1899.

Instead of recording several farms on one schedule in the twelfth census, as heretofore, each farm will be accorded a separate blank, the entries on which will not be known to any save sworn officers of the department. No names will be published in connection with information secured from the people.

The enumerator will ask for the number and value of the live stock on the farm June 1, 1900, which will be reported under a number of heads, such as horses, colts, mules, asses, cows, heifers, steers, calves, bulls, ewes, rams, lambs, swine, goats, chickens (including guinea fowl) turkeys, geese, ducks, bees, etc.

The enumerator will ask for the quantity and value of milk, cream, butter, cheese, raisins, prunes, molasses, sirup, sugar, eggs, beeswax, honey, wool, wine, cider, vinegar, dried and evaporated fruits, forest products, poultry and meat products, and, generally, all articles made at home, or for the home, from farm materials in 1899.

The enumerator will ask for the size and value of each farm, the value of buildings, and the aggregate value of all machinery, implements, vehicles, harnesses, etc., used thereon; and the amount of land owned and leased, respectively, by said occupant. He will also ask for the acreage and value of each crop, and the acreage of improved, unimproved and irrigated lands.

BITS FROM PARIS.

An international congress of ethnology will be held at Paris in connection with the exposition from August 26 to September 1, 1900.

Among the sights of the Paris exhibition will be the "Horrors of War" building which M. de Bloch is fitting up with pictures, models and other means of exciting feeling against warfare.

There will be over 7,000 exhibitors at the Paris exposition, and the United States is in the first rank of the exhibitors. The display will be strictly representative, and will show in an adequate manner the excellence of our productions. In 1873 we had less than a seventh as many exhibitors.

A map of France in stone, which is being prepared in Russia for the Paris exhibition, is a wonderful example of the lapidary's skill. It shows each department in colored jasper, the sea is represented by lapis lazuli, the rivers by platinum and the 106 towns are represented by precious stones. The neighboring countries of France are shown in gray jasper, and 14 islands are represented in the same color as the nearest mainland. The map is mounted on a marble slab about three feet square, and it will be inclosed in a silver frame.

COURTROOM ECHOES.

Illinois monument dealers want a law enabling them to seize tombstones for bad debts.

Judges of the South Carolina supreme court have adopted a rule that no member of the bar shall be heard unless dressed in a black coat.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 7.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$4.40 @ \$4.50
CATTLE—Foreign Steers	\$3.50 @ \$3.75
CATTLE—Winter Wheat	2.75 @ 4.10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75 1/2 @ 76 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 White	80 @ 81
OATS—No. 2	40 @ 41
PORK—Mess	10.50 @ 11.00
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Middling	10 @ 10 1/2
BEEVES—Steers	4.00 @ 6.00
CALVES—Cows and Heifers	2.50 @ 4.00
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4.25 @ 4.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4.50 @ 5.70
FLOUR—Patents (new)	2.40 @ 2.50
Other Grades	2.25 @ 3.15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
CORN—No. 2	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
OATS—No. 2	20 @ 21
RYE—No. 2	18 @ 19
TORRADO—Lard	4.50 @ 12.00
HAY—Clear Timothy (new)	9.00 @ 12.50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	15 @ 19
EGGS—Fresh	12 @ 13
POULTRY—Standard Mess (new)	10 @ 11 1/2
LARD—Prime Steam	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4.50 @ 6.50
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4.25 @ 4.50
FLOUR—Winter Patents	3.40 @ 3.60
Spring Patents	3.20 @ 3.35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	69 @ 70
CORN—No. 2	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
OATS—No. 2	20 @ 21
PORK—Mess	9.70 @ 10.00
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4.50 @ 5.00
HOGS—All Grades	4.25 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	68 @ 69
OATS—No. 2 White	19 @ 20 1/2
CORN—No. 2	22 @ 23 1/2
NEW ORLEANS.	
FLOUR—High Grade	3.45 @ 4.00
CORN—No. 2	22 @ 23 1/2
OATS—Western	11 @ 12 1/2
HAY—Choice	11.50 @ 18.00
PORK—Standard Mess	11.00 @ 11.25
BACON—Short Rib Sides	7.50 @ 7.75
COTTON—Middling	10 @ 10 1/2
LOUISVILLE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73 @ 74 1/2
CORN—No. 2	34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
PORK—New Mess	10.00 @ 11.50
BACON—Short Ribs	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Peruna.



Mr. Isaac Brock, Born in Buncombe Co., North Carolina, March 1, 1788, Says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Peruna."

Born before United States was formed.
Saw 22 Presidents elected.
Peruna has protected him from all sudden changes.
Veteran of four wars.
Shed a horse when 99 years old.

Always conquered the grippe with Peruna.
Witness in a land suit at age of 110 years.
Believes Peruna the greatest remedy of the age for Catarrhal Diseases.

Isaac Brock, a citizen of McLennan County, Texas, has lived 111 years. He now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper remedy for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate.

"During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarrh and diarrhoea. I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases, but in reading Dr. Hartman's books I have found out that these affections are the same and that they are properly called catarrh.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe and found it to be just the thing.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy.

Very truly yours,
Isaac Brock.

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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DR. BULL'S NEW DISCOVERY gives quick relief and cures worst cases of Catarrh of the Bladder and Prostate. Free. Dr. B. B. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

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